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=> s secretory (w) component and monoclonal (w) Ig#

L1          52 SECRETORY (W) COMPONENT AND MONOCLONAL (W) IG#

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2           29 DUP REM L1 (23 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-29 bib ab


L2   ANSWER 1 OF 29  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN   1999:28571  SCISEARCH
GA   The Genuine Article (R) Number: BM10J
TI   Antibody-mediated protection of mucosal surfaces
AU   Corthesy B (Reprint); Kraehenbuhl J P
CS   CHU VAUDOIS, DIV IMMUNOL & ALLERGOL, CH-1011 LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
     (Reprint); UNIV LAUSANNE, SWISS INST CANC RES, CH-1066 EPALINGES,
     SWITZERLAND; UNIV LAUSANNE, INST BIOCHEM, CH-1066 EPALINGES, SWITZERLAND
CYA  SWITZERLAND
SO   CURRENT TOPICS IN MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, (DEC 1999) Vol. 236, pp.
     93-111.
     Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN, HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, W-1000 BERLIN 33,
     GERMANY.
     ISSN: 0070-217X.
DT   General Review; Journal
FS   LIFE
LA   English
REC  Reference Count: 130

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 29  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN   97:342419  SCISEARCH
GA   The Genuine Article (R) Number: WW201
TI   The immunopathology of M cells
AU   Davis I C; Owen R L (Reprint)
CS   VET ADM MED CTR, CELL BIOL & AGING SECT 151E, DEPT MED, 4150 CLEMENT ST,
     SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94121 (Reprint); VET ADM MED CTR, CELL BIOL & AGING SECT
     151E, DEPT MED, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94121; UNIV ALABAMA, DEPT COMPARAT MED,
     BIRMINGHAM, AL 35294
CYA  USA
SO   SPRINGER SEMINARS IN IMMUNOPATHOLOGY, (1 MAY 1997) Vol. 18, No. 4, pp.
     421-448.
     Publisher: SPRINGER VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010.
     ISSN: 0344-4325.
DT   General Review; Journal
FS   LIFE
LA   English
REC  Reference Count: 257
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L2 ANSWER 3 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN 97:674704 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: XU686
TI Effects of culture conditions on the production and quality of **monoclonal IgA**
AU Stoll T S; Chappaz A; vonStockar U; Marison I W (Reprint)
CS ECOLE POLYTECH FED LAUSANNE, INST GENIE CHIM, CH-1015 LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND (Reprint); SWISS FED INST TECHNOL, INST CHEM ENGN, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
CYA SWITZERLAND
SO ENZYME AND MICROBIAL TECHNOLOGY, (15 AUG 1997) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 203-211.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE INC, 655 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10010.
ISSN: 0141-0229.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA English
REC Reference Count: 22
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB **Monoclonal IgA** antibodies have been produced by a hybridoma cell line grown in different bioreactors using serum-containing and protein-free media in both basal and fortified versions. The effects of culture conditions on IgA production and quality have been studied using an anti alpha-chain ELISA, an antigen-specific ELISA, and anti alpha-chain Western blotting from which the fractions of the various IgA molecular forms were estimated by densitometry measurements. In stirred-tank reactor (STR) batch cultures, a significant increase in final IgA concentration (220-720%) was obtained in both media types due to amino acid supplementation; in protein-free media, the productivity of total IgA was slightly lower, but the fraction of antigen-binding IgA was larger (81% versus 60%). In hollow-fiber reactors, the IgA concentration was strongly dependent on the harvesting frequency, and thus varied over a wide range (0.5-14 g l(-1)). Compared with IgA produced in STR cultures, larger fractions of polymers and aggregates were observed. The fraction of antigen-binding IgA dropped below 40% in both media types when the total IgA concentration exceeded 1-3 g l(-1). Further characterization of the various molecular forms will enable the determination of the optimum culture conditions for the production of the complete molecule (sIgA). (C) 1997 Elsevier Science Inc.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN 96:91562 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: TR327
TI TRANSPORT OF ANTISPERM **MONOCLONAL IGA** AND IGC INTO MURINE MALE AND FEMALE GENITAL TRACTS FROM BLOOD - EFFECT OF SEX-HORMONES
AU WANG Y Q; BEN K L (Reprint); CAO X M; WANG Y M
CS CHINESE ACAD SCI, KUNMING INST ZOOL, KUNMING 650223, YUNNAN, PEOPLES R CHINA (Reprint); CHINESE ACAD SCI, KUNMING INST ZOOL, KUNMING 650223, YUNNAN, PEOPLES R CHINA
CYA PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (01 FEB 1996) Vol. 156, No. 3, pp. 1014-1019.
ISSN: 0022-1767.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 37
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Ab levels in the genital tract may be important in fertility and in preventing sexually transmitted diseases, In this study, I-125-labeled polymer or monomer mAb IgA (C4pIgA or C4mIgA) and IgC2b (C4IgC) to murine lactate dehydrogenase C4 and a polymer mAb IgA (npIgA) not cross-reacting with mouse sperm were intravenously injected into BALB/c mice, and the relative distribution of these Abs was determined. Polymer IgA was transported much more efficiently into the genital tract, trachea, and

duodenum of both sexes than C4IgG and C4 mIgA ($p < 0.01$), The transport of polymer IgA (C4pIgA and npIgA) into the male genital tract greatly increased following orchiectomy ($p < 0.01$); this change was not affected by testosterone, suggesting that the unknown regulatory factor(s) from the testis may suppress polymer IgA transport, However, the transport of polymer IgA into female genital tissues was significantly decreased by ovariectomy ($p < 0.01$); this decline can be rectified by P-estradiol but not progesterone treatment, suggesting that estradiol may stimulate polymer IgA transport, Furthermore, the transport of C4IgG into tissues of the Fallopian tubes and the uterus was significantly decreased by treatment with progesterone ($p < 0.01$). Together, these findings indicate that serum polymer IgA can be transported selectively into the genital tracts of both sexes, that this transport is strongly under the control of gonads, and that transport of Ige into the Fallopian tubes and uterus is downregulated by progesterone.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 96059883 MEDLINE
DN 96059883
TI Secretory **monoclonal IgA** class-switch variants against bacterial enteric pathogens in bile and intestinal secretions.
AU Steinmetz I; Schiffmann P; Brenneke B
CS Institute of Medical Microbiology, Hannover Medical School, Germany.
SO FEMS IMMUNOLOGY AND MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1995 Jul) 11 (4) 329-36. Journal code: BP1. ISSN: 0928-8244.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199604
AB In a previous study we analyzed the molecular forms of **monoclonal IgA** class-switch variants (moIgA variants) and their transport into murine respiratory secretions. The aim of the present study is to characterize the transport of moIgA variants into bile and intestinal secretions so that their applicability in a passive immunization model of the gut can be evaluated. Different moIgA variants were directly isolated from IgG1 and IgG2a producing hybridoma clones specific for the same surface determinants of bacterial enteric pathogens (Salmonella typhimurium and Campylobacter jejuni) as their respective parent IgG clones. Hepatobiliary transport experiments clearly revealed the selective transport of biologically active polymeric forms of the IgA variants into the murine and rat bile after intravenous injection. Biotinylation of polymeric IgA variants prior to intravenous injection resulted in the recovery of functional, labeled SIgA. Moreover biotin-labeled polymeric IgA variant was recovered in bile with an increased molecular weight, suggesting that the **secretory component** had been added during passage through the liver. When IgA variant and IgG parent clones were both used in a murine backpack tumor model for passive immunization, IgA variant was selectively transported into intestinal secretions in comparison to IgG. The experimental model described here is suitable for use in comparative studies on the role of IgA and IgG with identical specificity in invasive infections of the intestinal tract.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN 96:226340 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: UA418
TI **MONOCLONAL IGA** PRODUCTION - PROCESS-DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL
AU MARISON I W (Reprint); SCHNEIDER M; STOLL T S
CS SWISS FED INST TECHNOL, EPFL, INST CHEM ENGN, CH-1015 LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
CYA SWITZERLAND
SO GENETIC ENGINEER & BIOTECHNOLOGIST, (1995) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 249-259. ISSN: 0959-020X.
DT Article; Journal
LA ENGLISH

REC Reference Count: 15
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The development of a process for the production of IgA by hybridomas is presented. Several production systems (mouse ascites fluid, T-flasks, stirred-tank bioreactors and hollow fibre reactors (HFR)) have been compared as well as two media types (serum-containing and serum- and protein-free media). Through systematic identification of limiting nutrients, supplements to the media led to dramatic increases (300-700%) in the final IgA concentration in batch cultures. A productivity of 250 mg per week was achieved using a 1.6-litre stirred-tank reactor. A membrane-based method for in situ ammonia removal teas applied in batch cultures and showed that ammonia was not responsible for the limitation of growth or IgA production. In a HFR, a computer system for on-line monitoring and control of ammonia and glutamine ensured optimal conditions for growth and production, resulting in an average productivity of 1.5-2 g of IgA per week.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1994:628376 CAPLUS
DN 121:228376
TI Isolation, purification and some biochemical properties of **secretory component** from monkey and mouse
AU Chen, YunLiang; Ben, KunLong; Cao, XiaoMei; Lu, Yuan
CS Kunming Inst. Zoology, Acad. Sin., Kunming, 650223, Peop. Rep. China
SO Dongwu Xuebao (1994), 40(2), 161-8
CODEN: TWHPA3; ISSN: 0001-7302
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB As an important glycoprotein in the mucosal immune system, **secretory component** (SC) can be assocd. with IgA and IgM; SC is produced by epithelial cells of secretory glandular and mucosal tissues and by hepatocytes (of some species), and thereby mediates the transport of IgA and IgM into external secretions. In order to know functions of antisperm **monoclonal IgA** assembled with or without SC in mucosal immune system, free SC from monkey and mouse bile were isolated and purified by chromatog. on Sephadex G200 and DEAE-cellulose 32 columns. The single band of purified SC from monkey and mouse was demonstrated both by SDS-PAGE and nondenatured gradient PAGE, and the variation of SC mol. wt. was found in SDS-PAGE (60 kDa for both monkey and mouse SC) and in nondenatured gradient PAGE (74 kDa for monkey and 62 kDa for mouse). The pI range of monkey (4.3-5.9) and mouse (3.9-5.4)SC was measured by isoelec. focusing in LKB-8100 Ampoline column. SC from monkey and mouse reacted with rabbit anti-human SC serum in double diffusion plate. The SC from human, mouse and monkey can be all combined in vitro with mouse antihuman sperm **monoclonal IgA** (K014), and the in vitro assembly was confirmed by Western blotting. The study on the biol. function of assembled secretory IgA is underway.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN 93:717904 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: MH823
TI ANALYSIS OF THE ROLES OF ANTILIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE AND ANTICHOLERA TOXIN IMMUNOGLOBULIN A (IGA) ANTIBODIES IN PROTECTION AGAINST VIBRIO-CHOLERAE AND CHOLERA-TOXIN BY USE OF **MONOCLONAL IGA** ANTIBODIES IN-VIVO
AU APTER F M; MICHETTI P; WINNER L S; MACK J A; MEKALANOS J J; NEUTRA M R (Reprint)
CS HARVARD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT PEDIAT, BOSTON, MA, 02115; HARVARD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT MICROBIOL & MOLEC GENET, BOSTON, MA, 02115; CHILDRENS HOSP, GASTROINTESTINAL CELL BIOL LAB, BOSTON, MA, 02115
CYA USA
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (DEC 1993) Vol. 61, No. 12, pp. 5279-5285. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH

REC Reference Count: 40
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Secretory immunoglobulin A (IgA) antibodies (sIgA) directed against cholera toxin (CT) and surface components of Vibrio cholerae are associated with protection against cholera, but the relative importance of specific sIgAs in protection is unknown. A **monoclonal IgA** directed against the V. cholerae lipopolysaccharide (LPS), secreted into the intestines of neonatal mice bearing hybridoma tumors, was previously shown to provide protection against a lethal oral dose of 10(7) V. cholerae cells. We show here that a single oral dose of 5 to 50 mu g of the monoclonal anti-LPS IgA, given within 2 h before V. cholerae challenge, protected neonatal mice against challenge. In contrast, an oral dose of 80 mu g of **monoclonal IgA** directed against CT B subunit (CTB) failed to protect against V. cholerae challenge. A total of 80 mu g of monoclonal anti-CTB IgA given orally protected neonatal mice from a lethal (5-mu g) oral dose of CT. Secretion of the same anti-CTB IgA antibodies into the intestines of mice bearing IgA hybridoma backpack tumors, however, failed to protect against lethal oral doses of either CT (5 mu g) or V. cholerae (10(7) cells). Furthermore, monoclonal anti-CTB IgA, either delivered orally or secreted onto mucosal surfaces in mice bearing hybridoma tumors, did not significantly enhance protection over that provided by oral anti-LPS IgA alone. These results demonstrate that anti-LPS sIgA is much more effective than anti-CT IgA in prevention of V. cholerae-induced diarrheal disease.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 93353459 MEDLINE
DN 93353459
TI Secretory **monoclonal IgA** antibody to human sperm produced by gastrointestinal immunization inhibits human sperm activity and mouse in vitro fertilization.
AU Cao X; Ben K; Ma L; Wang Y; Chen Y; Zhou H
CS Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yunnan..
SO JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY, (1993 May) 24 (1) 13-28.
Journal code: JWS. ISSN: 0165-0378.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199311
AB BALB/c mice were immunized intragastrically with human sperm. Cells from the Peyer's patches and spleens of the immunized mice were for the preparation of hybridomas secreting antisperm **monoclonal IgA** (mcIgA). The specific ratio of IgA-secreting cells in Peyer's patches was much higher than that in spleen. The binding site on human sperm of 9 of 19 mcIgA was in the post-acrosomal region using an immunofluorescent assay. Two of eight selected mcIgA caused strong human sperm agglutination and three of them produced significant inhibition of mouse in vitro fertilization. No mcIgA tested caused obvious human sperm immobilization or inhibited mouse in vivo fertilization. In vitro assembly of selected mcIgA in ascites with mouse **secretory component** (SC) caused no significant changes in effects on sperm function and in vitro fertilization. By use of Western blotting, dimer or higher polymers were demonstrated in all selected mcIgAs and corresponding protein antigens in 6 of 8 selected mcIgAs. These results suggest that human sperm function may be inhibited and fertilization rate reduced by specific secretory IgA to human sperm and that secretory immunity to protein antigens of human sperm could be induced by intragastrointestinal immunization.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 1999 ISI (R)
AN 91:194891 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: FD943
TI NONIMMUNE VH-BINDING SPECIFICITY OF HUMAN PROTEIN FV
AU BOUVET J P (Reprint); PIRES R; QUAN C; ISCAKI S; PILLOT J

CS INST PASTEUR, WHO, CTR REFERENCE & RES VIRAL HEPATITIS, UNITE IMMUNOL MICROBIENNE, F-75724 PARIS 15, FRANCE (Reprint)
CYA FRANCE
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1991) Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 381-386.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 27
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The specificity of human F(ab)-binding Protein Fv (previously called Protein F), a sialoprotein released into the digestive tract mainly during hepatitis, was investigated with fragments or chains of monoclonal immunoglobulins. Protein Fv bound an unreduced H-chain dimer of a monoclonal human IgA2m(1) molecule but neither the corresponding L-chain dimer, nor several Bence-Jones molecules. Using enzymatic subfragments of F(ab)-mu, or F(ab')2-gamma, a significant binding was observed with Fv fragments (VH + VL), while Fb fragments (CH1 + CL) were inactive. Taken altogether, these results prove that the structure recognized by Protein Fv is located in the VH domain. This structure probably involves discontinuous epitopes linked by a disulphide bond, which are destroyed by combined reduction and dissociation. Protein Fv does not interfere with the antigen-binding site, since there was no reciprocal inhibition with the antigen-antibody reaction.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
AN 92230496 MEDLINE
DN 92230496
TI Production and use of **monoclonal IgA** antibodies complexed with recombinant **secretory component** for passive mucosal protection.
AU Michetti P; Hirt R; Weltzin R; Fasel N; Schaerer E; Neutra M R; Kraehenbuhl J P
CS GI Cell Biology Laboratory, Children's Hospital, Boston, MA..
NC HD 17557 (NICHD)
SO ADVANCES IN EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, (1991) 310 183-5. Journal code: 2LU. ISSN: 0065-2598.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199207

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 90239484 MEDLINE
DN 90239484
TI **Secretory component**-binding properties of normal serum IgM.
AU Bouvet J P; Pillot J; Iscaki S
CS Unite d'Immunologie Microbienne, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France..
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1990 Apr) 31 (4) 437-41. Journal code: UCW. ISSN: 0300-9475.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199008
AB Our aim was to investigate why serum IgM is poorly transferred into secretions in normal subjects. Indeed, the low IgM level in secretions contrasts with the capacity of **monoclonal IgM** to bind to **secretory component** (SC), but it is not well established to what extent normal serum IgM can do so. The mean SC affinity was studied with a polyclonal IgM preparation from 250 normal subjects and with a representative pool of 100 different **monoclonal IgM**. The SC-binding percentages varied as a function of the IgM/SC molar ratio according to a common hyperbolic curve, with similar association constants: Ka = 4.19 +/- 2.61 x 10(7) M-1

(polyclonal pool) and Ka = 5.80 +/- 2.73 x 10(7) (monoclonal pool). It thus appears that the large difference in IgM concentrations between blood and secretions cannot be due to an SC-binding defect of serum IgM, but is probably explained by its low diffusion from blood to the extravascular compartment.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
AN 89234157 MEDLINE
DN 89234157
TI Binding and transepithelial transport of immunoglobulins by intestinal M cells: demonstration using **monoclonal IgA** antibodies against enteric viral proteins.
AU Weltzin R; Lucia-Jandris P; Michetti P; Fields B N; Kraehenbuhl J P; Neutra M R
CS Department of Anatomy and Cellular Biology, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.
NC HD17557 (NICHD)
DK34854 (NIDDK)
SO JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (1989 May) 108 (5) 1673-85.
Journal code: HMV. ISSN: 0021-9525.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 198908
AB M cells of intestinal epithelia overlying lymphoid follicles endocytose luminal macromolecules and microorganisms and deliver them to underlying lymphoid tissue. The effect of luminal secretory IgA antibodies on adherence and transepithelial transport of antigens and microorganisms by M cells is unknown. We have studied the interaction of **monoclonal IgA** antibodies directed against specific enteric viruses, or the hapten trinitrophenyl (TNP), with M cells. To produce monospecific IgA antibodies against mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) and reovirus type 1, Peyer's patch cells from mucosally immunized mice were fused with myeloma cells, generating hybridomas that secreted virus-specific IgA antibodies in monomeric and polymeric forms. One of two anti-MMTV IgA antibodies specifically bound the viral surface glycoprotein gp52, and 3 of 10 antireovirus IgA antibodies immunoprecipitated sigma 3 and mu 1c surface proteins. 35S-labeled IgA antibodies injected intravenously into rats were recovered in bile as higher molecular weight species, suggesting that **secretory component** had been added on passage through the liver. Radiolabeled or colloidal gold-conjugated mouse IgA was injected into mouse, rat, and rabbit intestinal loops containing Peyer's patches. Light microscopic autoradiography and EM showed that all IgA antibodies (antivirus or anti-TNP) bound to M cell luminal membranes and were transported in vesicles across M cells. IgA-gold binding was inhibited by excess unlabeled IgA, indicating that binding was specific. IgG-gold also adhered to M cells and excess unlabeled IgG inhibited IgA-gold binding; thus binding was not isotype-specific. Immune complexes consisting of monoclonal anti-TNP IgA and TNP-ferritin adhered selectively to M cell membranes, while TNP-ferritin alone did not. These results suggest that selective adherence of luminal antibody to M cells may facilitate delivery of virus-antibody complexes to mucosal lymphoid tissue, enhancing subsequent secretory immune responses or facilitating viral invasion.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1987:573880 CAPLUS
DN 107:173880
TI Uncoupling of the secretory pathways for IgA and **secretory component** by cholestasis
AU Kloppel, Thomas M.; Hoops, Timothy C.; Gaskin, Doris; Le, Mysan
CS Dep. Med., Veterans Adm. Med. Cent., Denver, CO, 80220, USA
SO Am. J. Physiol. (1987), 253(2, Pt. 1), G232-G240
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DT Journal

LA English
AB Circulating polymeric IgA binds to **secretory component** (SC) on the surface of rat hepatocytes and is internalized and transported by vesicles to the canalicular membrane where the IgA-SC complex is secreted into bile. To further characterize this transport pathway, the effects of bile flow redn. or transient bile duct obstruction on the secretion of IgA and SC into bile were examd. In response to gradually increasing resistance to bile flow, the biliary concn. of IgA decreased as bile flow decreased, whereas total biliary protein concn. was little changed. After 2 h of bile duct clamping, the amt. of IgA secreted into bile during the postclamp period was decreased to 10% of control values. Transport of tritiated **monoclonal IgA** during the postclamp period decreased 3-fold. In contrast to the impairment in IgA secretion, secretion of SC continued at nearly normal levels after resumption of bile flow. The decreased transport of IgA was not due to a failure of IgA to reach the hepatocyte, a functional alteration of the IgA, or a decrease in the no. of hepatic IgA receptors. Thus, secretion of IgA is sensitive to bile flow and the biliary secretory pathways for IgA and SC are dissocd. after brief periods of cholestasis.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1989:19368 CAPLUS
DN 110:19368
TI Receptor-mediated transepithelial transport of secretory antibodies and engineering of mucosal antibodies
AU Kraehenbuhl, J. P.; Schaerer, E.; Weltzin, R.; Solari, R.
CS Inst. Biochem., Univ. Lausanne, Epalinges, 1066, Switz.
SO Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. (1987), 216B(Recent Adv. Mucosal Immunol., Pt. B), 1053-60
CODEN: AEMBAP; ISSN: 0065-2598
DT Journal
LA English
AB In an effort to better understand receptor-mediated transcytosis of mucosal antibodies, polymeric IgA (pIgA) hybridomas were produced, and the monoclonal antibodies were subsequently tested for binding to the **secretory component** (SC) of the pIg receptor which is cleaved and released into secretions either free or bound to pIgA. Two viral models, mouse mammary tumor virus and mammalian reovirus type 1, were selected for prodn. of pIgA hybridomas. The pIg receptor SC of rabbit was synthesized and secreted from yeast under the direction of the preprosegment of the yeast mating pheromone .alpha.-factor. Construction of the yeast expression vector involved introduction of yeast DNA required for replication in yeast and a selectable marker, the yeast Leu2 gene, into a pBR322 plasmid contg. the .alpha.-factor structural gene (.alpha.f2). The rabbit SC sequence was subsequently inserted in frame at the 5' end with the .alpha.-factor leader sequence. Yeast transformed with this construct expressed and secreted a major 46 kDa and a minor 73 kDa protein. The 73 kDa protein probably represents glycosylated SC, whereas the 46 kDa protein contains the N terminal fragment generated by gene KEX-2 protease digestion during .alpha.-factor maturation. Biosynthetically labeled yeast SC did bind to mouse monoclonal pIgA antibodies, as revealed by the presence of a 46 kDa protein assocd. with **monoclonal IgA** dimers.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
AN 87084769 MEDLINE
DN 87084769
TI Analysis of paraprotein transport into the saliva by using anti-idiotype antibodies.
AU Kubagawa H; Bertoli L F; Barton J C; Koopman W J; Mestecky J; Cooper M D
NC CA 16673 (NCI)
K08-CA01005 (NCI)
CA 13148 (NCI)
+
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1987 Jan 15) 138 (2) 435-9.
Journal code: IFB. ISSN: 0022-1767.

CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 198704
AB To determine the extent of clonal involvement of the secretory immune system and the origin of salivary immunoglobulins (Ig) in monoclonal gammopathy patients, saliva and serum samples were collected from five affected individuals (two IgA myelomas, one IgG myeloma, one IgG benign monoclonal gammopathy, and one IgM lymphoma) and were assayed for the presence of **monoclonal Ig**. Purified polyclonal or monoclonal anti-idiotype (Id) antibodies were prepared against each of the isolated serum paraproteins. In all five individuals, the patient saliva samples inhibited the binding of 125I-labeled homologous Ig to the corresponding anti-Id antibodies, but normal saliva did not. The concentration of Id in patients' saliva varied from 1 to 400 micrograms/ml; i.e., 0.004 to 1.0% of the corresponding serum values. Saliva of a lymphoma patient whose IgM kappa protein exhibited rheumatoid factor (RF) activity also contained RF. The salivary Id-bearing molecules were found to have the same Ig isotype as the serum paraproteins. The myeloma IgA represented a minor component (0.4 and 3.9%) of the total salivary IgA. The salivary IgA myeloma proteins were associated at least in part with **secretory component**, but the salivary IgG paraproteins were not. In an IgA myeloma patient, a minority (17%) of the IgA+ plasma cells found in the lacrymal gland biopsy specimen were Id+, whereas the great majority (98%) of bone marrow IgA plasma cells were Id+. The results suggest active transport rather than passive transudation of myeloma IgA into the patients' saliva, and the integrity of the secretory immune system was not compromised by the neoplastic process.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 87296343 MEDLINE
DN 87296343
TI Uncoupling of the secretory pathways for IgA and **secretory component** by cholestasis.
AU Kloppel T M; Hoops T C; Gaskin D; Le M
NC R01 AM-32511-01 (NIADDK)
1P30 AM-34914 (NIADDK)
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, (1987 Aug) 253 (2 Pt 1) G232-40.
Journal code: 3U8. ISSN: 0002-9513.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198711
AB Circulating polymeric immunoglobulin A (IgA) binds to **secretory component** (SC) on the surface of rat hepatocytes and is internalized and transported by vesicles to the canalicular membrane where the IgA-SC complex is secreted into bile. To further characterize this transport pathway, we examined the effects of bile flow reduction or transient bile duct obstruction on the secretion of IgA and SC into bile. In response to gradually increasing resistance to bile flow, the biliary concentration of IgA decreased as bile flow decreased, whereas total biliary protein concentration was little changed. After 2 h of bile duct clamping, the amount of IgA secreted into bile during the postclamp period was decreased to one-tenth of control values. Similarly, transport of biosynthetically labeled **monoclonal IgA** ([3H]MoIgA) during the postclamp period was reduced three-fold. In contrast to the impairment in IgA secretion, secretion of SC continued at nearly normal levels after resumption of bile flow. The reduced transport of IgA was not due to a failure of IgA to reach the hepatocyte, a functional alteration of the IgA, or a decrease in the number of hepatic IgA receptors. Our studies indicate that secretion of IgA is sensitive to bile flow and that the biliary secretory pathways for IgA and SC are dissociated after brief periods of cholestasis.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 87222901 EMBASE
DN 1987222901
TI Uncoupling of the secretory pathways for IgA and **secretory component** by cholestasis.
AU Kloppel T.M.; Hoops T.C.; Gaskin D.; Le M.
CS Gastroenterology Division, Department of Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Denver, CO 80220, United States
SO American Journal of Physiology - Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology, (1987) 253/2 (16/2) (G232-G240).
ISSN: 0002-9513 CODEN: APGPDF
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 002 Physiology
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
AB Circulating polymeric immunoglobulin A (IgA) binds to **secretory component** (SC) on the surface of rat hepatocytes and is internalized and transported by vesicles to the canalicular membrane where the IgA-SC complex is secreted into bile. To further characterize this transport pathway, we examined the effects of bile flow reduction or transient bile duct obstruction on the secretion of IgA and SC into bile. In response to gradually increasing resistance to bile flow, the biliary concentration of IgA decreased as bile flow decreased, whereas total biliary protein concentration was little changed. After 2 h of bile duct clamping, the amount of IgA secreted into bile during the postclamp period was decreased to one-tenth of control values. Similarly, transport of biosynthetically labeled **monoclonal IgA** ([3H]MoIgA) during the postclamp period was reduced three-fold. In contrast to the impairment in IgA secretion, secretion of SC continued at nearly normal levels after resumption of bile flow. The reduced transport of IgA was not due to a failure of IgA to reach the hepatocyte, a functional alteration of the IgA, or a decrease in the number of hepatic IgA receptors. Our studies indicate that secretion of IgA is sensitive to bile flow and that the biliary secretory pathways for IgA and SC are dissociated after brief periods of cholestasis.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
AN 84160395 MEDLINE
DN 84160395
TI Differences between the in vitro combinations of **secretory component** (SC) and immunoglobulin polymers (Ig) by enumeration of SC epitopes.
AU Geneste C; Mangalo R; Iscaki S
SO IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, (1984) 7 (4) 195-201.
Journal code: GIH. ISSN: 0165-2478.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198407
AB The enumeration of the SC epitopes has been established on 125I-labelled free and combined SC, by binding to anti-SC coated beads, then by addition of 3H-labelled anti-SC Fab' fragments of various specificities. The number of moles of Fab' fragments found on the beads increases in relation to the introduced amount. The extrapolation to an infinite concentration of added Fab' fragments gives the maximal theoretical accessible number of SC epitopes. The number of hidden epitopes (cryptotopes) is established by subtracting the total number found on sIgA, IgA-SC and IgM-SC from those found for free SC. These values are confirmed with Fab' fragments specific for the inaccessible determinant of SC. There are 4 cryptotopes in the case of sIgA, 3 for IgA1-SC, 2 for dimer IgA-SC and only 1 for IgM-SC (polyclonal or monoclonal). Thus the in vitro combinations of SC with polyclonal IgA dimers are different from the in vitro combinations with polyclonal or **monoclonal IgM**. The structural

implications of these differences are discussed.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8
AN 83110184 MEDLINE
DN 83110184
TI Estimation of polymeric IgA in human serum: an assay based on binding of radiolabeled human **secretory component** with applications in the study of IgA nephropathy, IgA monoclonal gammopathy, and liver disease.
AU Newkirk M M; Klein M H; Katz A; Fisher M M; Underdown B J
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1983 Mar) 130 (3) 1176-81.
Journal code: IFB. ISSN: 0022-1767.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198305
AB Binding of 125I-human **secretory component** (SC) to human polymeric immunoglobulin A (pIgA) was employed to measure quantitatively the pIgA present in human sera. Interference by IgM in some sera was prevented by removal of IgM with glutaraldehyde polymerized anti-IgM antibodies. 125I-SC complexed to pIgA was measured by precipitation with anti-IgA antibodies and the quantity of pIgA in human serum was estimated by comparing the quantity of 125I-SC bound by several dilutions of human serum to that bound by standard quantities of human monoclonal pIgA proteins. The assay was specific for pIgA because heat-aggregated monomeric IgA or hypogammaglobulinemic serum did not bind 125I-SC greater than a precipitate formed with human **monoclonal IgG** and anti-IgG. Moreover, analysis of a series of IgA myeloma sera indicated no correlation between the IgA content of the serum and the quantity of pIgA measured. The quantity of pIgA found in 30 normal human sera was 0.13 +/- 0.08 mg/ml (1S.D.), which consisted of 11.3 +/- 5.3% (1 SD) of the total IgA. Patients with IgA monoclonal gammopathy were most often found to have predominantly monomeric IgA. Patients with IgA nephropathy also showed an elevation of pIgA, but this appeared to be a consequence of an overt IgA elevation. IgA nephropathy patients with elevated serum IgA in fact showed a significant elevation of monomeric IgA. Selective elevation of pIgA was observed in patients with primary biliary cirrhosis and alcoholic liver disease. A comparison of this assay with other assays to measure pIgA is discussed.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1980:39676 CAPLUS
DN 92:39676
TI Transfer of circulating human IgA across the rat liver into the bile
AU Vaerman, J. P.; Lemaitre-Coelho, I.
CS Int. Inst. Cell. Mol. Pathol., Univ. Cathol. Louvain, Brussels, Belg.
SO Protein Transm. Living Membr., [Brambell Symp.], 2nd (1979), Meeting Date 1978, 383-98. Editor(s): Hemmings, W. A. Publisher: Elsevier, Amsterdam, Neth.
CODEN: 41XFAL
DT Conference
LA English
AB Human **monoclonal IgA** fractions of various mol. sizes, i.e. polymers (tetramers + trimers), dimers and monomers, were isolated and, except for the monomers, their in vitro binding capacity for rat free **secretory component**, from milk and bile, was demonstrated. These IgA fractions were injected i.v. into rats whose bile ducts were cannulated, in order to examine their transfer from blood into bile. Two series of expts. were performed: one using relatively large amts. (6-16 mg) of cold crude IgA fractions, another using microgram amts. of purified 125I-labeled proteins. Both series of expts. gave similar results: polymers and dimers were very actively transferred into bile; recoveries of the intact IgA proteins in bile were high, and high bile to serum concn. ratios were obsd. For monomers, the transfer was less efficient, but, compared to IgG, still quite active. It is proposed that

the mechanism of this IgA transfer might involve 2 steps: there would be a hepatocyte receptor with specificity for IgA, independent of its size, with possible specificity for some particular carbohydrate structure of IgA. This receptor would be responsible for the uptake of all forms of IgA by the hepatocyte. Thereafter, polymeric and dimeric IgA could bind to rat free **secretory component** in the hepatocyte which would result in a faster excretion into bile canaliculi and (or) a protection against intracellular proteases. The latter would account for the large transfer of polymeric and dimeric IgA as compared to the monomer.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS DUPLICATE 9
AN 1979:85150 CAPLUS
DN 90:85150
TI In vivo and in vitro binding of IgA to the plasma membrane of hepatocytes
AU Hopf, U.; Brandtzaeg, P.; Huetteroth, T. H.; Meyer zum Bueschenfelde, K. H.
CS Klin. Charlottenburg, Freie Univ. Berlin, Berlin, Ger.
SO Scand. J. Immunol. (1978), 8(6), 543-9
CODEN: SJIMAX; ISSN: 0300-9475
DT Journal
LA English
AB IgA bound in vivo was shown by immunofluorescence on the plasma membrane of isolated hepatocytes from subjects with normal liver and patients with liver cirrhosis, chronic active hepatitis, or fatty liver. IgA in serums with elevated IgA concns., esp. from cases with alc. cirrhosis, was bound in vitro to isolated hepatocytes from rabbit and mouse. This was not due to the high IgA concn. per se. Moreover, polyclonal polymeric serum-type and secretory IgA, and 3 out of 10 polymeric **monoclonal IgA** prepns., showed similar binding properties. Conversely, purified polyclonal and monoclonal monomeric IgA did not show affinity for the hepatocytes. The binding of polymeric IgA did not seem to depend on the proportion of dimers and larger polymers, .kappa.- or .lambda.-type light chains, heavy-chain subclasses, content of J chain, or affinity for **secretory component**. The in vivo binding of IgA by hepatocytes is probably a physiol. phenomenon which in part may explain the normal clearance of polymeric IgA from serum.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1979:101787 CAPLUS
DN 90:101787
TI Transport of oligomeric IgA of systemic origin into external secretions
AU Virella, Gabriel; Montgomery, Paul C.; Lemaitre-Coelho, Isabel M.
CS Dep. Basic Clin. Immunol. Microbiol., Med. Univ. South Carolina, Charleston, S. C., USA
SO Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. (1978), 107(Secretory Immun. Infect.), 241-51
CODEN: AEMBAP; ISSN: 0065-2598
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Monoclonal IgA** and **secretory component** were detected in saliva samples from 5 out of 7 patients with IgA myeloma. The salivary IgA detected were primarily polymeric. Apparently, systemic myeloma IgA is handled by the secretory system. This was essentially substantiated in a 2-day model study.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 10
AN 78190761 MEDLINE
DN 78190761
TI Rapid disappearance from serum of intravenously injected rat myeloma IgA and its secretion into bile.
AU Jackson G D; Lemaitre-Coelho I; Vaerman J P; Bazin H; Beckers A
SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1978 Feb) 8 (2) 123-6.
Journal code: EN5. ISSN: 0014-2980.
CY GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English

FS Priority Journals
EM 197810
AB Intravenously injected monoclonal rat IgA is first removed from rat serum at a very fast rate (93% in 4 h), then at a much slower rate (t/2 = 24 h). The rapid initial disappearance is thought to be due in part to secretion into rat bile. This was demonstrated by rat liver perfusions with semisynthetic medium containing diluted (1:200) IgA myeloma serum. During perfusion, the cannulated bile displayed increasingly high levels of this IgA, with a bile to medium ratio of 38 after 1 h of perfusion; at the same time, there was a 40% drop of the rat **monoclonal IgA** concentration in the medium, which was not observed for rat IgG2a and albumin. All of the monoclonal biliary IgA was bound to **secretory component**. The rat liver is thus able to actively secrete a **monoclonal IgA** from the circulation into bile against a strong concentration gradient.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1977:582168 CAPLUS
DN 87:182168
TI Investigation of saliva immunoglobulins in monoclonal gammopathies
AU Lajos, Judit; Koman, A.; Boromissza, Eva; Rojti, M.
CS 1st Dep. Ophthalmol., Semmelweis Univ. Med. Sch., Budapest, Hung.
SO Ann. Immunol. Hung. (1976), 18, 99-4
CODEN: AIMHA3
DT Journal
LA English
AB Salivary immunoglobulins of patients with multiple myeloma, lymphoid leukemia, agammaglobulinemia and of normal healthy adults was examd. Higher IgG level was identified in 4 cases of IgG monoclonal gammopathy. In these cases extremely large quantities of IgG monoclonal protein were transmitted from serum into saliva. On the basis of the result it appears that **monoclonal IgA** is transferred to external secretions in patients with IgA monoclonal gammopathy. High IgM level was found in both serum and saliva of agammaglobulinemic patients. IgM **secretory component** complex could be identified in saliva. In lymphoid leukemic patients the salivary immunoglobulins presented normal values except for a patient who lacked IgA in serum and saliva.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 29 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 11
AN 76177968 MEDLINE
DN 76177968
TI Immunoglobulins in fluid from non-keratinizing jaw cysts.
AU Skaug N; Hofstad T
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1976) 5 (1-2) 9-14.
Journal code: UCW. ISSN: 0300-9807.
CY Norway
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197608
AB Thirty-six fluids from non-keratinizing jaw cysts have been examined together with autologous sera by immunoelectrophoresis and double diffusion in agar or agrose gels. Except for one cyst fluid which contained electrophoretically homogeneous ("**monoclonal**") **IgG** of the kappa type together with free kappa chains, IgG of cyst fluid was electrophoretically heterogeneous. For the most, IgA of cyst fluid migrated more slowly than IgA of serum, whereas the IgM migrated similarly. The three immunoglobulins showed reactions of antigenic identity with the corresponding Ig classes of serum when examined with rabbit antisera against human IgG, IgA, and IgM. Fluid from the median palatine cyst contained **secretory component**, which showed a reaction of identity with free **secretory component** isolated from human saliva, and probably also IgA of the secretory type. Two cyst fluids also precipitated a component in rabbit

serum.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 29 MEDLINE
AN 77200458 MEDLINE
DN 77200458
TI Investigation of saliva immunoglobulins in monoclonal gammopathies.
AU Lajos J; Koman A; Boromissza E; Rojti M
SO ANNALES IMMUNOLOGIAE HUNGARICAE, (1975) 18 99-104.
Journal code: 58R. ISSN: 0570-1708.
CY Hungary
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197709
AB Salivary immonoglobulins of patients with multiple myeloma, lymphoid leukaemia, agammaglobulinaemia and of normal healthy adults were examined. Higher IgG level was identified in 4 cases IgG monoclonal gammopathy. In these cases extremely large quantities of IgG monoclonal protein were transmitted from serum into salivary secretions. On the basis of the results it appears that **monoclonal IgA** is transferred to external secretions in patients with IgA monoclonal gammopathy. High IgM level was found in both serum and saliva of agammaglobulinaemic patients. "IgM **secretory component**" complex could be identified in saliva. In lymphoid leukaemic patients the salivary immunoglobulins presented normal values except of a patient whose tigA lacked in serum and also in saliva.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS DUPLICATE 12
AN 1974:534428 CAPLUS
DN 81:134428
TI Analytical study of salivary immunoglobulins in multiple myeloma
AU Coelho, Isabel M.; Pereira, Maria T.; Virella, G.
CS Pharmacology Lab., Gulbenkian Inst. Sci., Oeiras, Port.
SO Clin. Exp. Immunol. (1974), 17(3), 417-26
CODEN: CEXIAL
DT Journal
LA English
AB An immunochem. characterization of salivary immunoglobulins from 10 patients with multiple myeloma showed 7 of the patients had IgA monoclonal components and their transfer to saliva could be proved immunochem. in 5. Three salivas contg. **monoclonal IgA** were fractionated by gel filtration on Sephadex G200, and **secretory component** could be detected in the same peaks as the **monoclonal IgA**. Mol. size studies in Na dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis showed that in most salivas oligomeric forms of IgA were exclusively or predominantly detected. Oligomeric IgA of systemic origin might be as effectively transferred to external secretions as oligomeric IgA of regional origin. Of the 3 remaining patients, 2 had IgG monoclonal proteins that could be detected in concd. saliva, while monoclonal component of the last patient was of light chain type. In this last patient no free light chains were detected in concd. saliva, but normal IgA as well as an apparently increased amt. of polyclonal IgG were evident.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 29 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 78102918 EMBASE
DN 1978102918
TI Investigation of saliva immunoglobulins in monoclonal gammopathies.
AU Lajos J.; Koman A.; Boromissza E.; Rojti M.
CS I Dept. Ophthalmol., Semmelweis Univ. Med. Sch., Budapest, Hungary
SO Annales Immunologiae Hungaricae, (1974) Vol.18/- (99-104).
CODEN: AIMHA3
CY Hungary
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
029 Clinical Biochemistry

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
022 Human Genetics

LA English

AB Salivary immunoglobulins of patients with multiple myeloma, lymphoid leukaemia, agammaglobulinaemia and of normal healthy adults were examined. Higher IgG level was identified in 4 cases of IgG monoclonal gammopathy. In these cases extremely large quantities of IgG monoclonal protein were transmitted from serum into salivary secretions. On the basis of the results it appears that **monoclonal IgA** is transferred to external secretions in patients with IgA monoclonal gammopathy. High IgM level was found in both serum and saliva of agammaglobulinaemic patients. 'IgM **secretory component**' complex could be identified in saliva. In lymphoid leukaemic patients the salivary immunoglobulins presented normal values except of a patient whose IgA lacked in serum and also in saliva.

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COMPONENTS	1513198
MONOCLONAL	32884
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1. Document ID: US 5959177 A

Entry 1 of 5 File: USPT Sep 28, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5959177
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5959177 A

TITLE: Transgenic plants expressing assembled secretory antibodies
DATE-ISSUED: September 28, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hein; Mich B.	Fallbrook	CA	N/A	N/A
Hiatt; Andrew	San Diego	CA	N/A	N/A
Ma; Julian K-C	London	N/A	N/A	GBX

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/288; 435/320.1, 435/419, 435/69.1, 536/23.5, 536/23.53, 536/24.1, 800/295

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

2. Document ID: US 5670626 A

Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Sep 23, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5670626
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5670626 A

TITLE: Allergen-specific human IgA monoclonal antibodies for mucosal administration
DATE-ISSUED: September 23, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Chang; Tse Wen	Houston	TX	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/388.5; 530/388.85

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

3. Document ID: US 5538729 A

Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Jul 23, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5538729
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5538729 A

TITLE: Oral treatment of helicobacter infection
DATE-ISSUED: July 23, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Czinn; Steven J.	Cleveland	OH	N/A	N/A
Nedrud; John G.	Cleveland	OH	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/234.1; 424/184.1, 424/203.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

4. Document ID: US 5534411 A

Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Jul 9, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5534411
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5534411 A

TITLE: Monoclonal IgA antibody specific for respiratory syncytial virus, a hybridoma cell line that produces this antibody amd methods of using the antibody to diagnose RSV infection
DATE-ISSUED: July 9, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Weltzin; Richard A.	Lunenburg	MA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.2; 435/339, 435/7.94, 435/70.21, 436/548, 530/388.3, 530/391.1, 530/391.3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

5. Document ID: US 5443832 A

Entry 5 of 5 File: USPT Aug 22, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5443832
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5443832 A

TITLE: Hydroxyapatite-antigen conjugates and methods for generating a poly-Ig immune response
DATE-ISSUED: August 22, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Amerongen; Helen M.	Jamaica Plain	MA	N/A	N/A
Neutra; Marian R.	Sherborn	MA	N/A	N/A
Kraehenbuhl; Jean-Pierre	Rivaz	N/A	N/A	CHX

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/278.1; 424/184.1, 424/204.1, 424/234.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image